Date: Sun, 30 Jan 94 11:08:55 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V94 #92
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Sun, 30 Jan 94 Volume 94 : Issue 92

Today's Topics:

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 28 Jan 1994 17:03:49 GMT
From: agate!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!uxa.cso.uiuc.edu!
btbg1194@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Amateur Radio Service Joint Resolution?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Are your senators and congressman co-sponsors of these bills which are
presently going through the house and the senate? If not, then write
them a letter! (And if they are, write them a letter to thank them for
sponsoring the bill which recognizes the amateur radio service as a
national resource.)

Write your letters today! (See Jan & Feb 94 QST for more information...
I will try to post some more info soon as well.)

You might be able to get your representative & senators names and addresses from the blue pages of your phone book.

73 de kb8cne, Brad Banko

--
Brad Banko; Univ of Illinois; b-banko@uiuc.edu
====== Ich habe kein Bock mehr zu schreiben. ======================
See one. Do one. Teach one. 73 de kb8cne @ n9lnq.il

Date: 23 Jan 94 18:48:57 GMT
From: netcomsv!netcom.com!slay@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Availability of Study Materials-General operator
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

APAJ-EH-EL (apaj-eh-el@zama-emh1.ARmy.MIL) wrote:
:   I would like to get some study material and manuals for a general HAM
: operators license. If you have a pamphlet or price list could you send it
: either in care of my e-mail address or to :
:   Ronnie |G. Masters

Ronnie - since you appear to be at Camp Zama, see if you can contact Roland Cowan there. He is an accredited VE and is one of the most helpful hams I've met. His callsigns are: WF4P and 7J1AKI. He's very active on both Internet (I'll find his address and advise by separate e-mail) and packet radio [7J1AKI@7J1AKI.10.JNET1.JPN.AS]. Ask him for information on TIARA - the Tokyo Int'l Amateur Radio Association as well. They are a good group of people.

73 de Sandy WA6BXH/7J1ABV Internet: slay@netcom.com

Date: 30 Jan 94 18:05:10 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Boring WWV Programs
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

There have been a number of negative comments expressed here concerning the boring consistency of WWV programming. Perhaps you all would be interested in what I will call the WWV Chant. Some friends and I came up with it way back when before WWV moved to Colorado. Unfortunately I can only remember a few lines ......

The WWV Chant

We're WWV
  On standard frequency
We're on all day,
  We're on all night.
Don't tell us we're wrong
  We're always right.
....

    73 de w3otc@amsat.org
 ****
You can be ABSOLUTELY CERTAIN that this posting in my own, and does not represent any past, present, or future employer.

Date: Fri, 28 Jan 1994 23:13:47 GMT
From: ucsnews!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!vixen.cso.uiuc.edu!sdd.hp.com!col.hp.com!srgenprp!alanb@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: CW filters and DSP-9
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Mike Willis (M.Willis@ee.surrey.ac.uk) wrote:
: I would expect the limit on receiver bandwidth with DSP filters
: is more to do with the received signal characteristics than ringing.

I agree. In other words, it should be easy to design a CW filter with the narrowest usable bandwidth that has negligible ringing.

AL N1AL

Date: Thu, 27 Jan 1994 16:53:50 GMT
From: nntp.ucsb.edu!library.ucla.edu!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!howland.reston.ans.net!torn!newshub.ccs.yorku.ca!newshub.ariel.cs.yorku.ca!cs922150@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: HAM licence and after
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi all,
I am going to take the Ham test _basic , tomorrow. now i was wondering and want some advice on what type of radio should i get and what make, what should i be looking for in a handheld, what price is good for a beginner, etc, after i get my licence. i can only work above 30MHz as you all know, so i was thinking of a dual bander - 2m and 70cm handheld. is this a good choice, or what else will you sugggest. at the moment , more important is the price range i am going to be loooking at for a reasonable set.
For the set that you suggest where can i get it in Toronto.

Thanks in advance you your much appreciated advice to this (hopefully) very new Ham op.

mail me if possible to :

cs922150@ariel.cs.yorku.ca

Thanks

Choy Liao
York University
Toronto
Canada.

Date: Thu, 27 Jan 94 14:15:04 CST
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!cs.utexas.edu!convex!constellation!news.uoknor.edu!chris%uoknor.edu@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Nobel Prize to 2 Hams
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The December, 1993, issure of Physics Today, published by the American Institute of Physics, has an article about Russell Hulse and Joseph Taylor, who recently received the Nobel prize in physics for their discovery of the first binary pulsar. Near the end of the article, Hulse is quoted: "I came to ham radio by way of radiotelescopes. In Joe's case it was the other way around."

Interesting, too, was the fact that Hulse "is the fifth graduate of the Bronx High School of Science to win the Nobel Prize in Physics."

Jud Ahern KC5RI	Internet: jahern@geohub.gcn.uoknor.edu
Geology & Geophysics	Bitnet: jahern@uokgcn.bitnet
University of Oklahoma	"Opinions expressed here reflect the entire
Norman, OK 73019	University, in one convenient location."

Date: Fri, 28 Jan 1994 21:09:22 GMT
From: netcomsv!netcom.com!n1gak@decwrl.dec.com

Subject: Sideband Technology Inc.
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <2i9e52INNmf7@newsstand.cit.cornell.edu> F. Kevin Feeney
<fkf1@cornell.edu> writes:
>In article <CKAu6K.4Hy@freenet.carleton.ca> Mike Ligeza,
>ab376@FreeNet.Carleton.CA writes:
>>Transceiver. Rig was built by Sideband Technology Inc. of Scottsville
>>N.Y. Model number is the ACSB Pioneer 1000. Appears to be a 4 Channel
>>Xtal controlled with Xtals for 154.450 Mhz. Looks like a straight
>
>
> I believe they are
>Amplitude Compandored SSB rigs for VHF. Supposed to replace NBFM rigs
>with closer channel spacing but still the simple channelised tuning (and
>I think some autotuning with a pilot carrier suppressed -24 db or so)
>
>73 de Kevin, WB2EMS

A local surplus shop, HalTek in Mtn. View, CA has several of these radios, just
came in a few days ago. They look very incomplete, but if someone's interested
they might be chock full of difficult to get parts. I don't work for them,
just a frequent customer.

 Scott

Date: Fri, 28 Jan 1994 23:26:08 MST
From: destroyer!nntp.cs.ubc.ca!alberta!ve6mgs!usenet@uunet.uu.net
Subject: Weekly Solar Terrestrial Forecast & Review for 28 January
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

               --- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
                       January 28 to February 06, 1994

                 Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
                    P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
                                   T0K 2E0
                     Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACT

  |10.7 cm|HF Propagation +/- CON|SID   AU.BKSR DX| Mag| Aurora |
  |SolrFlx|LO MI HI PO SWF %MUF %|ENH LO MI HI LO MI HI %|K Ap|LO MI HI|

28	120	G	G	P	F	30	-10	70	30	NA	NA	NA	02	10	25	30	4	18	NV LO MO
29	115	G	G	F	F	30	-05	70	30	NA	NA	NA	01	10	20	35	3	12	NV NV MO
30	110	G	G	P	F	30	-10	65	30	NA	NA	NA	02	15	25	30	4	15	NV LO MO
31	110	G	G	F	F	30	-05	70	30	NA	NA	NA	01	10	20	35	3	12	NV NV MO
01	105	VG	G	F	F	30	00	70	30	NA	NA	NA	01	10	15	35	3	12	NV NV LO
02	105	VG	G	F	F	30	00	70	30	NA	NA	NA	01	05	10	40	2	10	NV NV LO
03	105	VG	G	F	F	30	+05	65	30	NA	NA	NA	02	05	10	40	2	10	NV NV LO
04	100	VG	G	F	F	30	+10	65	30	NA	NA	NA	02	05	10	40	2	10	NV NV LO
05	100	VG	G	F	F	30	+10	65	30	NA	NA	NA	02	05	10	40	2	10	NV NV LO
06	100	VG	G	P	F	30	+05	65	30	NA	NA	NA	02	10	15	40	2	12	NV NV MO

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACT

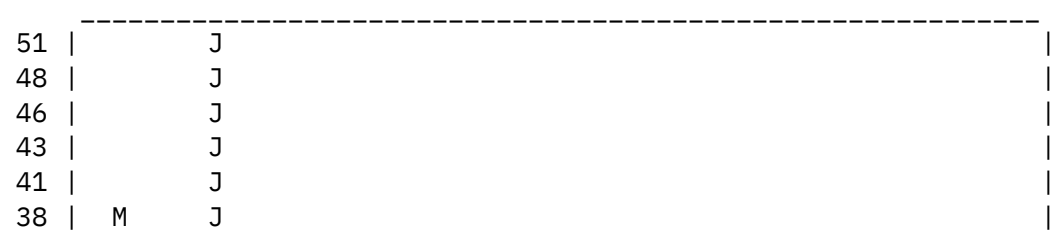
Geomagnetic Field Conditions	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Anomaly Intensity
	Given in 8-hour UT intervals										
EXT VERY SEVERE STORM											HIGH
SEVERE STORM											MODERATE
MAJOR STORM											LOW - MOD.
MINOR STORM											LOW
VERY ACT											
ACT											
UNSETTLED	***	***	***	***	***	**	**	**	**	***	NONE
QUIET	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	NONE
VERY QUIET	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	NONE

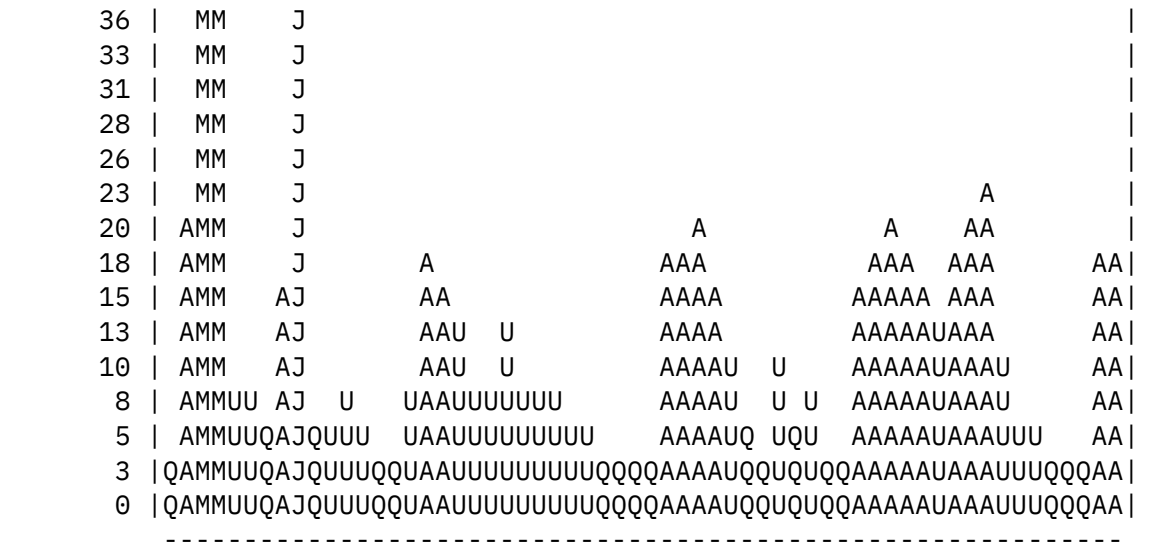
CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

NOTES:

Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

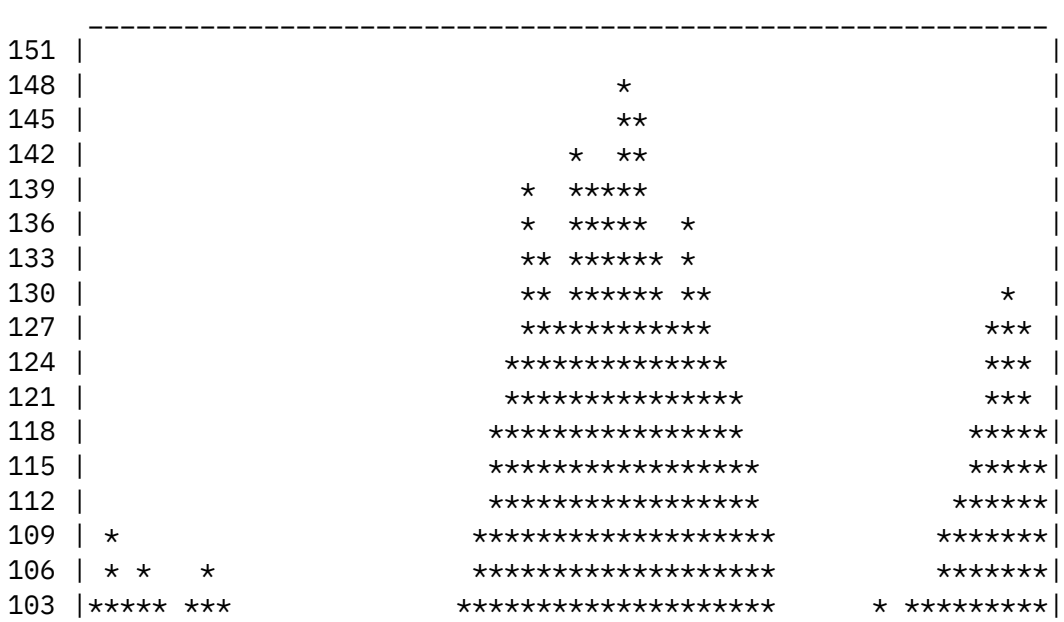
60-DAY GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF GEOMAGNETIC ACT



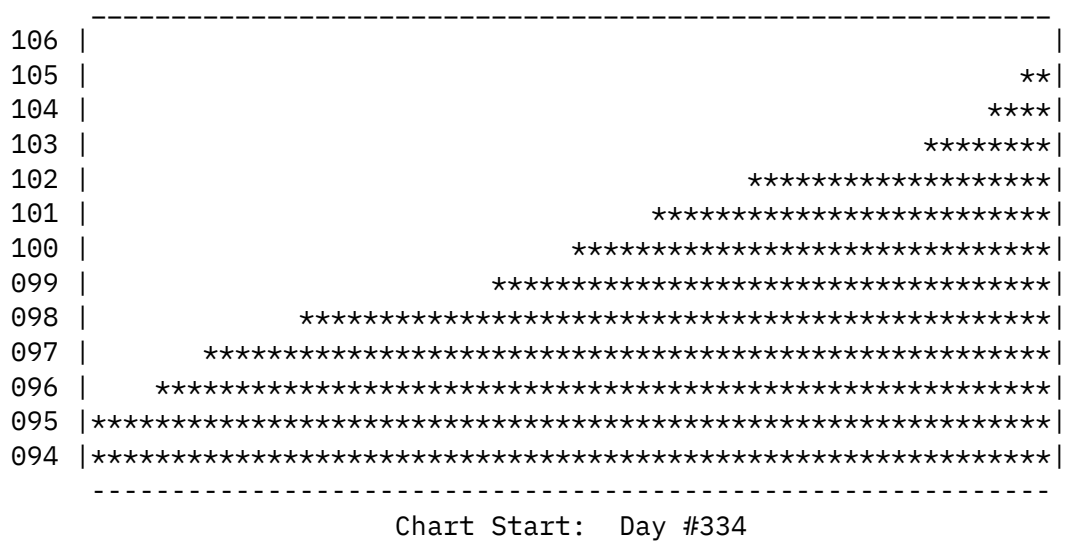


NOTES:
This graph is determined by plotting the greater of either the planetary A-index or the Boulder A-index. Graph lines are labelled according to the severity of the activity which occurred on each day. The left-hand column represents the associated A-Index for that day.
Q = Quiet, U = Unsettled, A = Active, M = Minor Storm,
J = Major Storm, and S = Severe Storm.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF THE 10.7 CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX



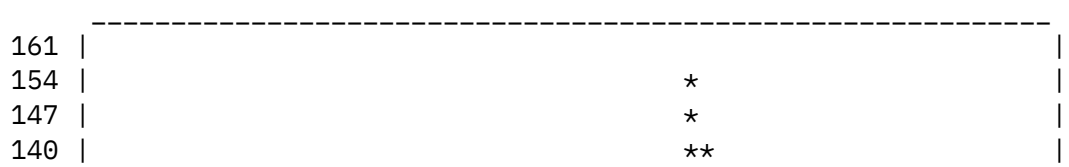
GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF 90-DAY AVERAGE SOLAR FLUX



NOTES:

The 10.7 cm solar radio flux is plotted from data reported by the Penticton Radio Observatory (formerly the ARO from Ottawa). High solar flux levels denote higher levels of activity and a greater number of sunspot groups on the Sun. The 90-day mean solar flux graph is charted from the 90-day mean of the 10.7 cm solar radio flux.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS



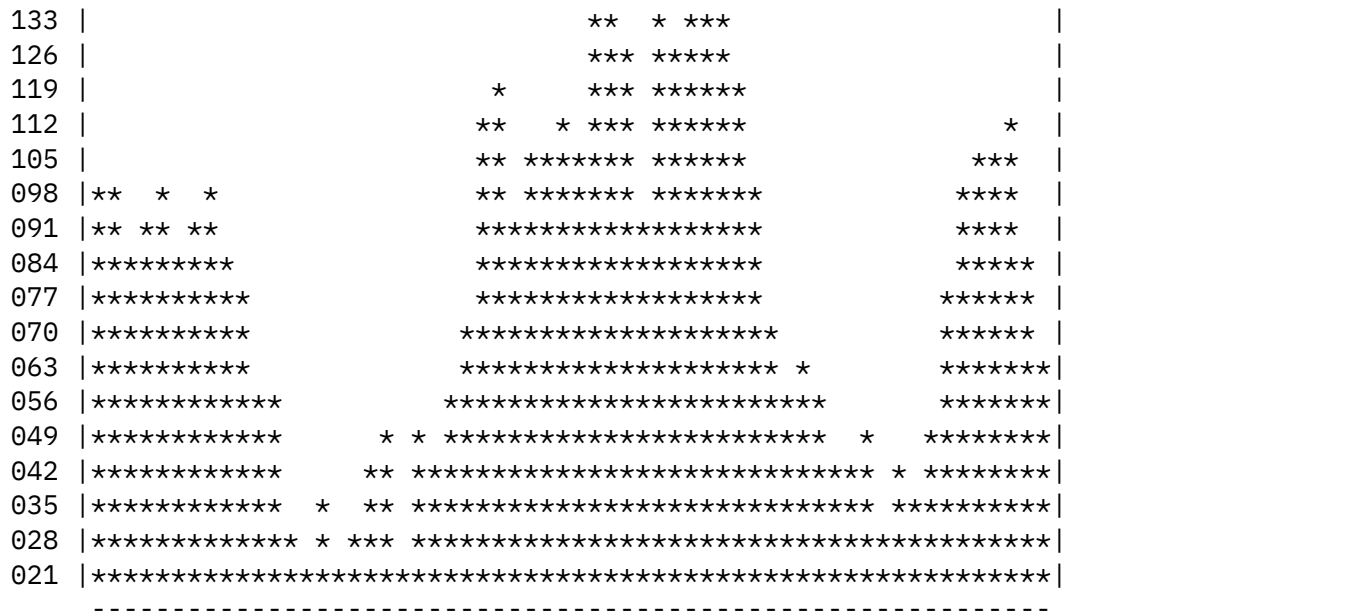


Chart Start: Day #334

NOTES:
The graphical chart of sunspot numbers is created from the daily sunspot number counts as reported by the SESC.

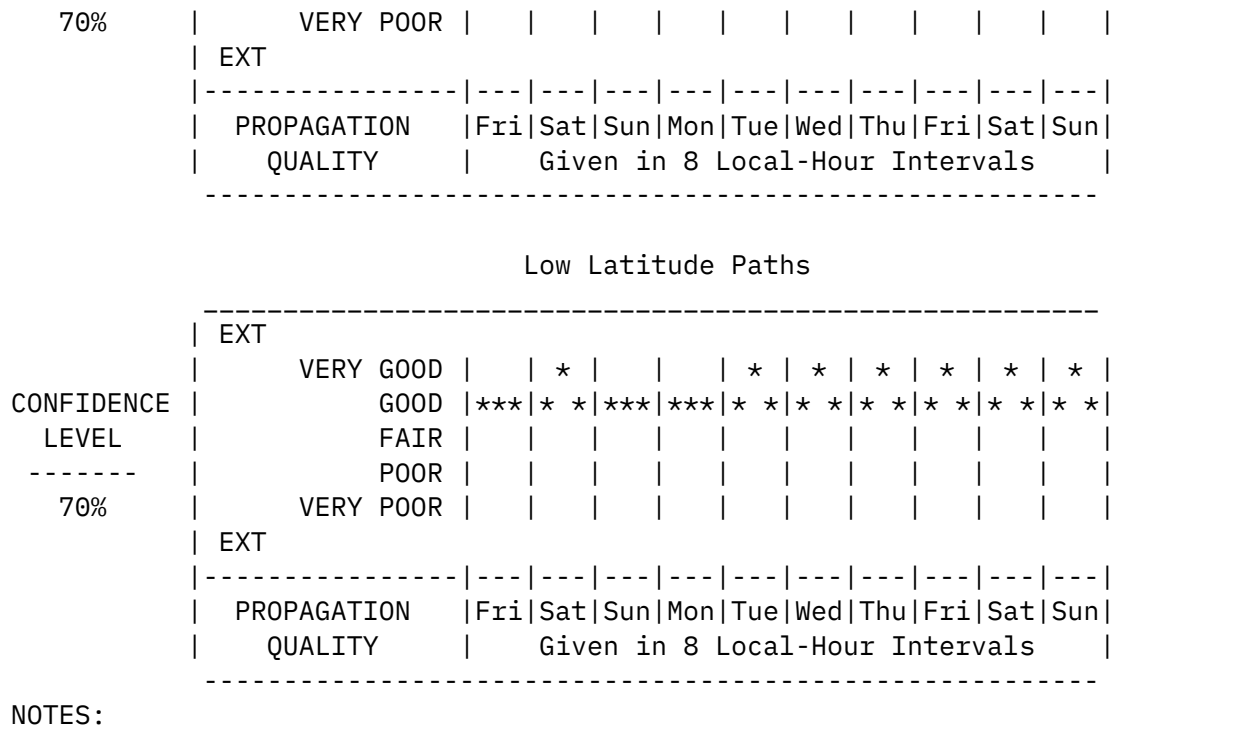
HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (28 JAN - 06 FEB)

High Latitude Paths

CONFIDENCE LEVEL		Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
65%	EXT										
	VERY GOOD										
	GOOD										
	FAIR	**	**	**	**	***	***	***	***	***	**
	POOR	*	*	*	*						*
	VERY POOR										
	EXT										
PROPAGATION QUALITY		Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals									

Middle Latitude Paths

CONFIDENCE LEVEL		Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
	EXT										
	VERY GOOD										
	GOOD	**	***	**	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
	FAIR	*		*							
	POOR										



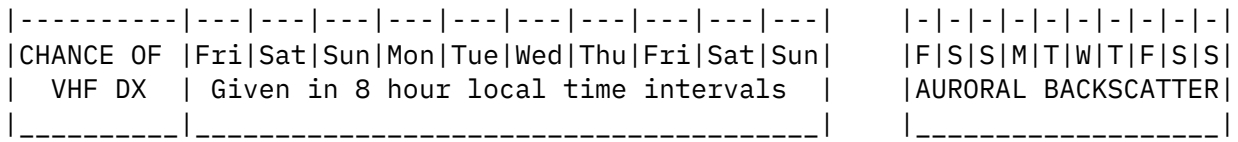
NOTES:

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE		SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE	
High latitudes	>= 55 deg. N.	High latitudes	>= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes	>= 40 < 55 deg. N.	Middle latitudes	>= 30 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes	< 40 deg. N.	Low latitudes	< 30 deg. S.

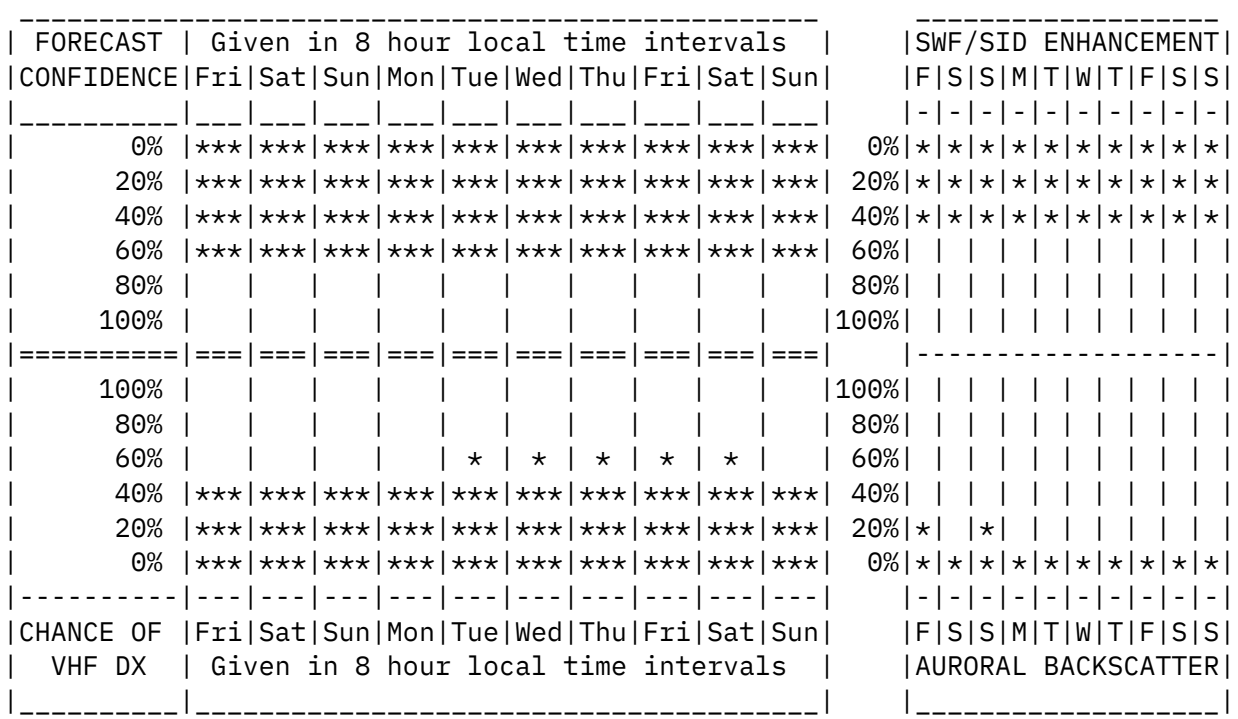
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (28 JAN - 06 FEB)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LAT

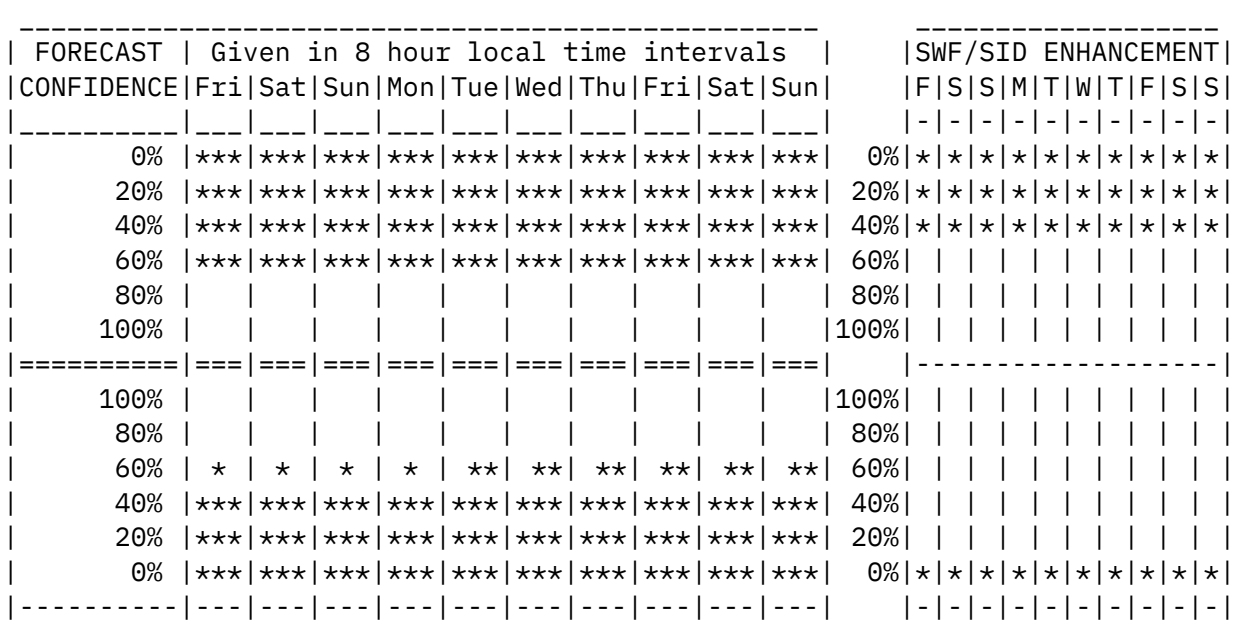
FORECAST CONFIDENCE	Given in 8 hour local time intervals Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
40%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%									
60%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	60%									
80%											80%									
100%											100%									
100%											100%									
80%											80%									
60%											60%									
40%	*	*	*	*	*	**	**	**	**	*	40%									
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%	*	*	*						*
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*



MIDDLE LAT



LOW LAT



CHANCE OF VHF DX	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	Given in 8 hour local time intervals											AURORAL BACKSCATTER									

NOTES:

These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 30 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts.

AURORAL ACT

High Latitude Locations

CONFIDENCE LEVEL		Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
	EXT VERY HIGH										
	HIGH										
	MODERATE	*	*	*	*						
70%	LOW	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	**	**	***
	NOT AURORAL INT										

Middle Latitude Locations

CONFIDENCE LEVEL		Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
	EXT VERY HIGH										
	HIGH										
	MODERATE										
70%	LOW	*	*	*							
	NOT AURORAL INT										

Low Latitude Locations

CONFIDENCE LEVEL		Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
	EXT VERY HIGH										
	HIGH										
	MODERATE										
85%	LOW										
	NOT										

```
           |----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
           |    AURORAL     |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
           |   INT
            ------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTE:
     Version 2.00b of our Professional Dynamic Auroral Oval Simulation Software Package is now available. This professional software is particularly valuable to radio communicators, aurora photographers, educators, and astronomers. For more information regarding this software, contact: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.CA", or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu".

     For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.Ca" or to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **

End of Info-Hams Digest V94 #92
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